RECOGNIZE BEST EGG PRODUCERS

Most Profitabe Hens Possess Certain Characteristics Difficult to Hide.

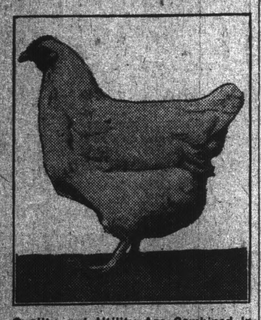
PLAN OF MISSOURI COLLEGE

Fowl Must Be Strong, Active, Healthy, Gentle and Contented and Should Not Molt Before the First Day of October.

Would you know a good laying hen if you should meet one? Hundreds of farmers would. They have found out that the best producing hens have certain characteristics difficult to hide. If they doubt general appearances it is a simple matter to catch the bird and by a few movements either confirm or dispel the doubt. There's no getting away from the fact—a good hen can't hide her good qualities from well-informed poultry raisers. Some not so well informed had to go through the "show-me" stage, and the extension service of the University of Missouri college of agriculture, acting through specialists and county agents proceeded to do the showing. These agents last year held 2,268 culling demonstrations. Out of the 200,000 birds handled, 61,000 were culls. The doubters were instructed to retain the culls and report the number of eggs received. In no case have the culls been found profitable.

Characteristics of Hen.

What are these characteristics by which a laying hen can be picked out? Circular No. 70 issued by the extension service groups them under five heads: Vigor, molt, pigmentation, quality, and laying condition. They are further defined. The hens must be



Quality and Utility Are Combined in This White Plymouth Rock Hen of the Flock on the Government Farm at Beltsville—Though of a Family of Prize Winning Show Birds, She Made a Good Record as a Layer—From January 25 to September 11 of Her Pullet Year She Laid 176 Eggs.

strong, active, healthy, gentle and contented. They should not molt before October 1. Pigmentation refers to color—shanks and beak pale, ear lobes showing no yellow. In seeking quality, observe that the skin is soft, fine and velvety: breast bone thin; bones straight and flexible. To be in laying condition, the abdomen is soft and flexible. Vent moist and expanded. Body depth four inches or more. Width of pin bones at least three fingers.

Pick Out Best Layers.

No difficulty should be met in picking out the best laying or the poorest laying hens in the farm flock. With some birds, however, the distinguishing marks are not so distinct and may sometimes be rather contradictory. Thus one hen may be an early molter and yet show good body depth. Another bird may molt late and at the same time show poor quality. Birds of this type are usually medium producers and the owner must decide whether they should be kept or sold.

If the birds are being culled very closely with the idea of keeping only the highest producers then all those in the doubtful class should be disposed of. If only the unusually poor birds are to be sold then those showing uncertain characteristics should be kept. Any person who will examine a few hens, keeping in mind the characteristics of the good producer as opposed to those of the poor producer, should be able to cull satisfactorily."

FARM WAGON UNDER SHELTER

Average Life of Vehicle Is Six Years When It Should Be Twenty With Hard Work.

The average life of a farm wagon is six years, when it ought easily to be thirty with good care, or twenty with hard work. The thing is to keep it under a shed when not in use. Wash off the mud when it is stored. Give it a coat of paint once a year. This treatment will double its life.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR BARN

Provision Should Be Made for Sufficient Slope So That It Can Easily Be Flushed.

In laying the concrete floor for the new barn, see that it slopes enough so that it can be easily flushed with a hose. Even if you haven't the water at this time, the day is coming when you will have water pressure, and will do the bulk of your cleaning by means of it.

TRUCK FOR AVERAGE FARMER

Vehicle of One to Two Tons Capacity With Trailers Is Plenty Large Enough.

For the average farmer's use a truck of one to two tons capacity and one or two trailers of equal capacity is preferable and less expensive to buy and operate than a three or five ton truck alone.

Popular Around Cities.

Employed for short hand delivery in large quantities of milk, eggs, and other perishable foods, motortrucks are most popular around the big cities.

Humus Helps Hold Water.

Humus in soils helps them to hold water. Farmers who do not keep livestock especially need to turn under cover crops, preferably legumes.

No distinct type is recognized by all breeders of pure-bred hogs as the best.

SLIDING FARM GATE IS EASILY OPERATED

Must Be Suspended Between Two Strong Posts.

Equilibrium Is Maintained by Principle of Cantilever—Rollers Are Made of Hard Wood, Bored to Hold Gas Pipe.

A sliding farm gate which rides on rollers is easily opened and closed, and such gates would be commoner if it were not for certain difficulties of construction. The gate must be suspended, as the earth it too soft to support the rollers, and if it hangs from a track, barn-door fashion, the passage through the gateway will be obstructed. This difficulty can be overcome by furnishing the gate with a

By Means of a Long Top Rail a Farm Gate Is Made to Ride Smoothly on Wooden Rollers.

long top rail which projects several feet beyond the rest of the structure, as shown in the sketch. The projecting part bears against a roller placed above it, so that equilibrium is maintained by the principle of the cantilever. There is less strain upon the posts than in the case of a hinged gate, but it is necessary to plant them firmly, as the gate will not ride easily if they are bent from the vertical. Each pair of posts should be bolted together before being set in position, and should be set 3 feet deep, with a coat of creosote on the lower part, to prevent rotting, and with wooden blocks spiked around them, to keep them steady. The rollers are made of hard wood, bored to hold a bushing of ¾-inch gas pipe, which should be made a tight fit. They are then placed between centers, or on a mandrel, and turned true, after which they should be bolted in linseed oil to make them weatherproof.—H. A. Shearer, Willits, California.

GOOD BROAD CONCRETE WALK

One of the Greatest Time and Work Savers About the Farm—Prevents Tracking Up the House.

One of the greatest time and work savers about the farm is a good broad concrete walk from the barn to the house. When there is nothing but a dirt walk it is almost impossible to avoid "trackin' in" mud and barn litter, but with a concrete walk raised a couple of inches above the yard level, and with base enough to permit of driving over it where necessary, a lot of the work of the housewife is done away with.

DRILL CUPS ARE NEGLECTED

More or Less Wear Causes Partial Closing or Widening of the Grain Spaces.

One of the too-often neglected jobs about the farm is the tuning up of the cups in the grain drill. After the first few years there is sure to be more or less wear, and this not infrequently results in the partial closing or else the widening of the space through which the grain moves into the spouts. When this happens, even seeding becomes impossible. And often just a little attention will set matters right, and will greatly prolong the life of the drill.

BUILDING UP LAYING FLOCK

Possible Only by Careful Selection for Health and Vigor to Obtain Heavy Layers.

Only by continuous selection for health and vigor is it possible to build up a flock which will produce fertile eggs, strong chicks able to make quick growths and pullets with sufficient stamina to withstand heavy egg production.

COLLAR BOILS HURT HORSES

Best and About Only Cure for Trouble Is Veterinarian's Knife—Pressure Is Cause.

If one of your horses is troubled with collar boils the best (and about the only) cure is the knife of a veterinarian. The cause of the trouble remains in the form of a more-or-less dried-up cyst, and will recur whenever there is continued collar pressure.

SUN IS BEST DISINFECTANT

Hard to Beat Plenty of Good Strong Sunshine and Ought to Be Kept at Work.

You can pay out a lot of money for disinfectants, but it's pretty hard to beat plenty of good strong sunshine. Not that the disinfectant may not be needed too, but that sunshine ought to be kept steadily at work.

GROWING WHEAT IN ROTATION

More Sensible Plan Than Dropping It Altogether—Get Best Varieties for Larger Yields.

Instead of dropping the growing of wheat, the sensible thing would be to work it into a good rotation, secure larger yields through better crop management. This will automatically cut down cost of production.

Trucks Replace Mule.

Motortrucks and farm tractors are fast taking the place of the famous Georgia mule in the cotton belt section of that state.

Keep Small Ducks Dry.

Small ducks should always be kept in a dry, warm coop as they cannot stand much cold, damp weather when young.

Crude oil or smudge oil as an agent for the destruction of hog lice is very effective.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2, garlicky, $1.68; No. 3, $1.63; No. 4, $1.57, and No. 5 red, garlicky, $1.52.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quoted at $1 per bu., in car lots.

Cob corn, new, by the carload is quotable at $4.10@4.20 per brl. for prime yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 60½c asked; No. 3 do, 58 asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.66¼; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $32.50@33; standard timothy, $32@32.50; No. 2 timothy, $31@31.50; No. 3 timothy, $25@27; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@28.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $24@26; No. 1 clover, $25@26; No. 2 clover, $22@24.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14.50@15; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 65@66c; creamery, choice, 63@64; creamery, good, 61@62; creamery, prints, 66@68; creamery, blocks, 65@67; ladles, 36@38; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 34@35; Ohio rolls, 33@34; West Virginia rolls, 33@34; storepacked, 28@29; Md., Va. and Penna. dairy prints, 34@35; process butter, 48@50.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 79@80c; Western firsts, 76; West Virginia firsts, 76; Southern firsts, 74.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, smooth, 30c; young, staggy, poor, 26; old roosters, 20; old hens, over 4 lbs., 30; do, small, 26; white leghorn hens, 27; young white leghorns, 1½ lbs., 27; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, 28@29; white pekings, young, 31@32; puddle, 4 lbs. and over, 30@31; do, smaller, poor, 25@26; turkeys, choice, heavy, 43@45; geese, Maryland and Virginia fat, heavy, 32@36; Southern and Western, 30@31.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.65@1.75; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, do, $1.65@1.75; native or near by, No. 1 do, $1.50@1.75; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Virginia cobblers, $1.50@1.65; do, McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.40; Southern Maryland, do, $1.40@1.50; all sections, No. 2, do, 50@75c; do, No. 1 per 150-lb. sack, $2.50@2.75; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $2@2.25; Eastern Shore (Md.), and Virginia, No. 1, do, $1.75@2.25.

Dressed Hogs—Choice lightweights, 17c; medium, 16; heavy, 14@15; boars and rough stock, 8@10.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.97 spot, c. i. f. track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.95, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 97¼c, and No 2 mixed, 95½, c. i. f., New York, 10 day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 61½c nominal.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 65½@66c; creamery, extras (92 score), 64½@65; firsts (88 to 91 score), 49@63; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 31@31½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts 83@85c; firsts, 76@81; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 95c@$1.08; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 90@92; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 77@78; storage, first to finest, 57@60.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats held specials, 28@29c; do average run 24½@26½; state, whole milk, flats fresh, specials, 25@26; do average run, 23½@24½.

Live Poultry—Chickens, by freight 28c; by express, 28@30; fowls, 20@28; old roosters, 22; turkeys, 55.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.89@1.94; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $1.78@1.83.

Corn—No. 1 yellow, $1@1.02.

Oats—No. 2 white, 60@60½c; No 3 do, 59@59½.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 66c; nearby prints, fancy, 75@77.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 82@84c; do, current receipts, 80; Western extra firsts, 82@84; do, firsts, 77@80; fancy selected packed, 93@94.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flat, held, 28@28½c; common to good, 25@27; do, current make, flat, 25@25½; do, common to good, 22@24; long horn, held, 28½@29; do, fresh, 28@28½; single daisies, held, 28@28½; do, fresh, 27@28.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 23@30c; white leghorns, 23@26; spring chickens, not leghorns, 23@29; do, white leghorns, 23@25; turkeys, 45@48; old ducks, 30@32; spring ducks, 55@58; do, muscovy, 25@27; geese, 25@30.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Calves—Veals, $12@17.50; a few at $18; culls, $9@11; fed calves, $7@8; grassers, $5@6; yearlings, $4@5; Westerns, $6.25@9.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, ewes, $3@5; mixed sheep, $6@6.50; culls, $2@2.50; yearlings, $7@8; lambs, $8@11; culls, $7.

Hogs—All weights, $13; roughs, $11.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—Cattle—Bulk, $9@11; yearlings and heifers, 25c higher and in places more. Top for light mixed, $12.50; bulk, $6@9; cows 25c higher; bulk, $5.50@7.50; bulls strong to 25c higher; bulk, $5@6.25; canners 15 to 25c higher; bulk, $3.50@3.75; vealers 50c up; top, $15.25.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.25@10.50; heavy and light Yorkers and pigs, $10.70@10.80.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $11.

Rest Camp and Leave Area.

Due to the activity of Ernest H. Gragg Post of the American Legion at Corpus Christi, Texas, Legionnaires of that state now have a leave area of their own. The Ernest H. Gragg post having agreed to provide accomodations for Texas members and their families at cost price, the state convention expressed its gratitude and designated Corpus Christi as "Rest Camp and Leave Area Number One for the American Legion of Texas."

Longer Skirt Is to Be Fashion

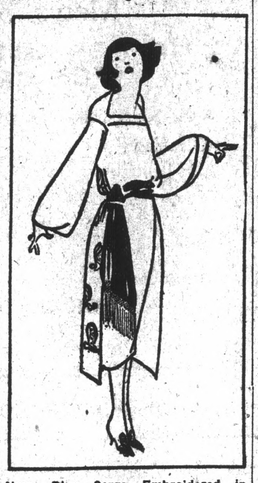
All signs point to the longer skirt, and the silhouette is still straight, long and reasonably lacking in fullness. Those who have just landed in this country fresh from the Parisian showings of later models say that the creations which the smart couturiers are presenting to their private patrons adhere minutely to the general rules. Simplicity is carried to the last degree of perfection. It is the sole standard that is considered worth while. They seem to be aiming to gain the utmost in this direction, for there are no telltale signs that the era of gingerbread is returning. Indeed, one importer states that the very smartest day dress shown at the Molyneux opening was of silk duvetyn, with no trimming whatsoever added to the loveliness of its texture. It was simply an arrangement of lines so subtly conceived that simplicity led all other characteristics.

As for the skirts—those important parts of the newer dresses, around which all interest centers—well, they are really long, judging by two new creations from the Parisian designer Lucien Lelong, whose reputation has grown during the last few seasons. One design is a variation of the blue serge frock,—which holds its own through all seasons and weathers. We hear a cry, writes a fashion correspondent, that dark blue serge is scarce, and that women really should be sensible and wear some other kind of material, but they do not do it. They appear regularly in the same old serge, or some variation of this weave, and there always seems to be plenty of material to go around, after all. In this newest model the long, flowing sleeves are made of chiffon in the same shade as the frock and the embroidery is done in brighter tones. The fringed sash is of black satin, and the whole line of the frock, including that across the shoulders at back, is one of an attractive dropping effect.

The Black Satin Suits.

Another model is one of those black satin suits which have all sorts of things done to the inside to make them cozy and fit for all temperatures of winter weather. To begin with, the satin is rich and thick, the proud possessor of a great deal of "body," as they say in the trade. Then it is lined and interlined in such a way that it takes on every quality of a warmth-giving wrap. The sleeves are the newest feature of the coat, and certainly they are an achievement. They diverge enough from the wrap coat, which has, in spite of all our love for it, become a bit monotonous, but they keep that fullness of character which gives the grace that is one of the demands.

It is astonishing how many of the newer models adhere to the one-piece idea. Many and many of them appear which are simply two straight pieces of material sewn together—by an artist. We add this later phrase because the one-piece dress is the hardest thing to make in a good-looking manner, in spite of all the apparent simplicity of its construction. If there is a slip anywhere in the construction, all hope is gone, for there is no extra bit of fullness to hide the discrepancy, no ruffle or flounce that can be adjusted over the discordant spot. The one-piece frock is not a job for an amateur to undertake with confidence, and perhaps that is the reason that its vogue has lasted beyond all expectations and hopes. It must be done by some one who understands his business superlatively well before it can be classed among the successes, and that fact alone saves it from becoming one of those "models" which become common in no time. Then, again, a figure must be reasonably graceful and slender in order to carry off a one-piece dress of this character with any degree of satisfaction. Curves cannot be too wide, neither can lengths be too extended, for in either case the proportions of the frock upon which all the art of the simplicity depends are thrown out of key and must necessarily leave some imperfect line exposed. Therefore these little frocks de luxe are confined to an extremely exclusive class, and cannot be lured from the narrowness of their limits.



Navy Blue Serge Embroidered in Yellow.

Afternoon Dresses.

The coming winter promises to be one of many festivities, and that brings the reception gown or suit to the attention of the feminine population devoted to the pursuit of style. All of the softer silk afternoon dresses that are being designed by the smartest of dressmakers are made of some variety of crepe de chine. Nothing else will do if the frock is to be the last word in fashion. The skirt must be reasonably full, so that the whole effect of the garment is one of gracefulness and softness in the most extreme representations. This is all the restriction that there seems to be, for there is as much latitude in the matter of trimming as ever there has been when other materials were in question. But trimming is not one of the points upon which the interest hangs. Some of them are entirely or nearly without trimming of any sort. The mate-

The Winsome Suit of Black Satin.

rial and the line of the garment are the interesting points of consideration. Embroidery there is plenty, but it is of the sort that is massed over some portion of the material, so that it becomes more a part of the gown than any extraneous decoration.

One of the newest gowns made of this soft and draping material was on the one-piece lines so generally popular. It had a skirt that was covered with little flounces no wider than two inches at most, and as narrow as one inch as the folds graduated toward the waist. The color was a warm, red brown, and there was only a narrow, tied belt to suggest an irregular waistline. Another was in gray, with a side-plaited skirt, the plaits being wider than thos ethathavejustfinished their run of popularity, and the waist was a simple affair that draped at the waistline and had a turnover edge of real Duchess lace around the oval neckline.

Suggests New Neckline.

This suggests a new neckline. It is the oval line that shapes itself under the chin to a greater or a less depth, as may be the preference of the one who is to wear the gown. Sometimes these oval shapes dip way down in front, and then are filled in with quaint little gilets plaited or ruffled, but always handmade, with the most delicate of stitches. It is sometimes a great relief, on an otherwise plain frock, to see this bit of freshness peeping out at some place under the open neck. It is a touch that is always feminine and always beautiful.

The long waistline, either formed from a bodice that is long and shows a belt underneath its slight blousing character or made by the little tie belts on the one-piece frocks, is decidedly the preference of the season. Of the high waistlines there are some, but these are usually on the more quaintly designed frocks for dancing or for the very young people, or for those whose figures are of the uncompromisingly straight up and down variety. The long waist helps with the straight line, especially on figures that are inclined to tend toward fullness, for, if the belt or the lack of it is cleverly managed, then all minor discrepancies are lost sight of in the beauty of the gown's line.

An afternoon frock of Premet's is made of marine blue silk duvetyn material, something that goes by another name, but is still of this same family. It has a long and rather severely fitting bodice, terminated by a flat embroidered belt, the blue and green silken stitches being interspersed with steel beads. Then there is an overskirt, made of panels lying close together, but swinging free from the skirt, and the underskirt, which extends for a space below the edges of the panels, is embroidered in the same manner as the belt. The high and rolling collar is also embroidered, as are also the wide kimono sleeves which reach the wrists and are not confined by cuffs. It is one of the smartest reception frocks that has been seen this season and bids fair to become the inspiration for many more gowns.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

The three-quarter-length wool cape replacing the sweater.

Combinations of sapphire and black are favored in millinery.

An attractive ivory bracelet has as decoration a ring of black elephants.

Belts or narrow moire ribbon have large jeweled and composition buckles.

Among dress silks the leading shades are browns, tans, green and blues.

Leather trimmed sweaters are out of the ordinary. Leather is used to trim sweaters of fiber silk.

A pretty strap pump for afternoon wear is laced across in the Greek fashion, although it has high French heels.

A recent mode is that of having an evening costume all in one color—gown and jewels—and there are jewel colored materials which make harmonious backgrounds for the various stones.

Long lines, tight sleeves, high collars, three-quarter length beltless coats, skirts suited to the individual are some of the new features of costumes.

Kid Gloves.

One method that has seemed practical for cleaning kid gloves is to rub the soiled parts of the gloves with cornmeal moistened with enough gasoline to keep the meal from scratching the gloves, then to dry them thoroughly in the air. Another method is to shake them up and down in a fruit jar partly filled with gasoline, changing the gasoline until it remains clear. Gasoline must always be used in the open air, because it is highly inflammable and explosive. White kid gloves clean more satisfactorily than colored ones.

For Child's Frock.

A child's frock of greenish blue jersey may be effectively embroidered in red wool.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 5

THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 13:24-33.
GOLDEN TEXT—Fret not thyself because of evil-doers.—Ps. 37:1.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Gal. 6:6-10.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Story About Good Seed and Bad Seed.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Story of the Wheat and the Tares.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Wheat and Tares.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How the Kingdom of Heaven Grows.

The parables of this chapter set forth in a graphic way the condition of affairs in the interval between Christ's going away and His coming again.

I. The Parable of the Wheat and Tares (vv. 24-30, cf. 36-43).

1. The Sowers. (1) The Son of Man (v. 37). He is the One who sows the good seed. The field in which they are sown is the world. (2) The Devil (v. 39). He is in a peculiar sense Christ's enemy. He intensely hates Him, and with relentless energy is striving to defeat His purpose in saving men. While men slumber, he sows tares among the wheat.

2. The growing crops. They are not easily distinguished while growing, but the effects produced when eaten are quite different. The wheat is wholesome, but the tares produce illness. The chief danger in the tares lies in their resemblance to wheat. The chief danger of the devil is that he strives to imitate God.

3. The harvests. There comes a time when the fruitage of the growing crops shall be gathered. For the tares there is a furnace of fire where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. The righteous shall be gathered into the Lord's garner and shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of the Father.

II. The Parable of the Mustard Seed (vv. 31, 32).

1. Its important beginning. It begins as the least of all seeds and grows to be the greatest among herbs. The parentage and humble circumstances of the King greatly perplexed the people. That twelve unlettered fishermen should be selected as His royal advisers is still more amazing. The prophet said concerning Him that He should be despised, rejected, forsaken.

2. Its vigorous growth. From very small beginnings the influence of the Christ has gone forth so that there is no power or influence so great as that of Christianity.

3. Its lodging capacity. The birds which find lodgment in the tree do not represent the children of men which find safety and salvation in the church. Birds constitute no part of the tree. The bird is something foreign to and independent of the tree. The branches increase the growth of the tree, but birds are injurious and burdensome to it. They are predatory—waiting to pluck the tender buds or to prey upon the ripened fruit. The effect of such lodging is evil, blighting and spoiling to the tree. In Christ's interpretation of the parable of the sower He said that the fowls represent the wicked one (v. 19). The same Greek word is used in both cases, and the circumstances are the same; therefore, he who would make the lodgers here anything else makes Christ's interpretation a farce.

III. The Parable of the Leavened Meal (v. 33).

Three things should mainly occupy our attention in this parable: the meal, the woman, and the leaven. When the scriptural significance of these elements is known, the interpretation is easy.

1. The meal. Meal has a wholesome and nutritious effect. It was used in one of the sweet-savor offerings, which typified Christ (Lev. 2:1-3, R. V.); it was food for the priests (Lev. 6:15-17, R. V.); Abraham had Sarah knead a cake out of three measures of meal for the angelic messengers (Gen. 18:6); Solomon's royal table was provided with meal (I Kings 4:22); Elijah was fed upon a cake made of meal (II Kings 4:41); Elisha used meal as an antidote for the poison of death in the pot (II Kings 4:38-41).

2. The woman. The woman is not the head of the home, but its administrator. Her responsibility is to take the bread provided by the head, prepare and distribute it to the children. In Scripture we find false doctrine being taught by a woman (Rev. 2:20). Dealing with doctrine is forbidden to woman (I Tim. 2:12). In I Tim. 4:1-3; II Tim. 2:17, 18; 4:3, 4; II Pet. 2:1-3, we find that apostasy will be brought in through false teachings within the ranks of God's people. The meaning, then, of the parable is that the true doctrine, the meal given for the nourishment of the children of the kingdom (II Pet. 2:2; I Tim. 4:6), would officially be corrupted by false doctrine. The children's food is corrupted by the mother.

3. The leaven. In Scripture, leaven is invariably a type of evil. Let the following examples suffice as proof: (1) All through the Old Testament leaven is a continual and unvarying type of evil (Ex. 12:15; Lev. 2:11). (2) Jesus himself makes leaven to denote sin (Matt. 16:6, 12; Mark 8:15). (3) Paul uses leaven in its usual biblical sense (I Cor. 5:6-8; Gal. 5:8, 9).

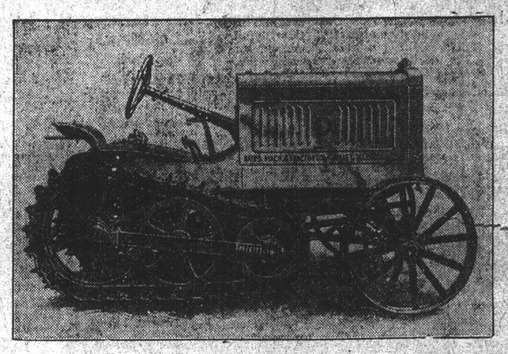
The Church.

The church is the representative of Christ on earth, but what sort of an impression does it make on the world if its members are disaffected and disorganized, and careless about their church duties? Many blessings are to be gained from sincere and regular church attendance, but beyond and above all these is the great reason that the presence of every Christian helps to build that glorious church (Eph. 5:27), without spot or wrinkle or any such thing, of which we are the several members when fitly joined together.

Nothing Too Little.

Our Lord teaches that nothing is too little to be ordered by our Father, nothing too little in which to see His hand, nothing which touches our souls too little to accept from Him, nothing too little to be done for Him. Since the hairs of our head are all numbered, so is every throb or shoot of pain, every beating or aching of the heart. Every tear which starts is seen and if wept to Him is gathered up to Him. Every secret wish and prayer He hears while yet muttered or unformed.—Dr. Pusey.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

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